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Some new candidates for State offices were developed yesterday, but the list of entries will be open till the convention meets.

If the Republicans of the State have any trouble in naming a candidate for Governor, it is likely to be from an embarrassment of riches.

There has not been a presidential election in forty years in which some Indiana man was not prominently spoken of for first or second place.

If all the crafters and thieves in Missouri should suddenly become honest and do the "scrupulous conscience" act, the revenues of the State and the city of St. Louis would experience a boom.

However tired we may get of hearing about the Dreyfus case in this country, France has no right to express any such feeling until it is entirely settled and the baited Jew gets full justice.

If you cannot think of any good new resolutions, take last year's good intentions down off the shelf and brush the dust from them. They will look strange and unfamiliar enough to be almost as good as new.

The Almanach de Gotha is out for this year. It contains 1,200 pages of royalty and nobility, but not one-tenth as many names of people who really amount to something as are included in "Who's Who in America."

Naval experts predict that in the event of war between Japan and Russia the latter will be overwhelmingly defeated on the seas. Stranger things have happened. The United States had no navy to speak of a century ago, but Great Britain came out second best.

Japan menaces Russia's borders on one side, and England is suspiciously active on the other, but the empire's greatest danger lies at home, where another Jewish massacre has been started. If the Kischineff horror is to be repeated Japan may have more allies in the coming struggle than she expects.

Fuller information regarding the mustering out of Company K, Second Regiment of the State National Guard, indicates that the services and that it has assumed an attitude of criticism towards the State authorities not consistent with military discipline.

The Journal heartily approves of the teachers' movement to secure better pay. It may be that some teachers receive as much as they deserve, because all are not equally competent, but, as a class, they are not adequately compensated for their services. Better pay would secure better teachers and constantly improving service. The Teachers' Association has gone about the matter in a dignified way, and it is hoped it may succeed.

Poets who are quick to see in the very latest scientific thought for use in their figures of speech are sure to be effective. Edmund Clarence Steadman "brought down the house" at the New England drama recently given in New York, by the following apposite metaphor: "New England is a radio-active tract of granite and sandstone, which for centuries has given out light and heat without diminution of its potential supply."

The rivalry between Latin-American republics in regard to their principal product is illustrated by present conditions in Santo Domingo. When President Roosevelt issued his list of the revolutions which have taken place in Panama it was thought that such a record would be hard to beat, but Santo Domingo has done it. Jealous of the rival nation's prowess, the island republic started three revolutions at once, and now challenges the world to produce a similar condition of affairs.

The crowning horror of a year that has been darkened by many disasters comes in its closing days. The burning of the Iroquois Theater in Chicago yesterday during a matinee performance of a popular spectacular play was accompanied by an appalling loss of life. In the extent of its fatalities and the horror of its deaths the disaster has never been equaled, even in this country, where human life is so cheap. On Dec. 25, 1891, a theater at Richmond, Va., was burned, and seventy-five lives were lost. Since then many theaters have been lost in different cities, sometimes with loss of life, but nothing at all approaching the proportions of this disaster. The loss of life in the great Chicago fire of 1871 was estimated

at 250. Some coal-mine or flood disasters may have exceeded this one in actual fatalities, but none has equaled it in dreadful details. Coming in the midst of holiday week, it has plunged a great city into mourning, and will send a thrill of horror throughout the country.

MAGNIFYING A CASUAL REMARK.

A recent statement by Perry S. Heath seems likely to have more importance attached to it than it deserves. The statement, as published in a Louisville paper, and telegraphed to other papers, was that shortly before his death President McKinley, in a free conversation at the White House, said to Mr. Heath that he, the President, expected to see his friend Senator Hanna his successor in the White House.

The Journal's Washington correspondent says it is claimed there that there must be some mistake about it, as President McKinley was not in Washington at the time the remark is said to have been made, a few days before he left the capital to go to Buffalo, where he was assassinated.

It is surprising that any person in Washington should think it worth while to try and discredit Mr. Heath's statement by proving an alibi for President McKinley at the time the remark is said to have been made. The time and place of making the remark are not important, nor is the remark itself. It is quite likely that President McKinley made the remark attributed to him, if not at the time Mr. Heath names, then at some other time. He had known Mr. Heath intimately, both as a newspaper man and as a politician, and was in the habit of talking freely with him. President McKinley was as fond of Senator Hanna as the latter was of him. Each thought nothing was too good for the other, and it would be very natural for Mr. McKinley to have made the remark attributed to him.

It was well known during Mr. McKinley's life that Senator Fairbanks enjoyed his confidence and friendship in a high degree, and was very near to him. It was the opinion of many Republicans, not only in this but in other States, that if President McKinley had been permitted to choose his successor he would have named Senator Fairbanks. At the time spoken of the Indiana senator was more thoughtful and mentioned in connection with the presidency than Senator Hanna was. The latter had not yet outgrown the animosities of a bitter campaign as completely as he has since, while Senator Fairbanks was universally recognized as a coming man and clearly in the list of presidential possibilities. Of course, the death of President McKinley changed the whole situation.

The mistake is in attaching importance to any statement that President McKinley may have made regarding his choice of one person or another as his successor. Nothing could be further removed from the American idea of political propriety than that a President should try to control or influence the choice of his successor. There never was a more conscientious man in public life than President McKinley, and he was too well versed in political ethics and understood the temper of the Republican party too well to try to control the choice of his successor. It is not to be believed for a moment that with three years of a second administration before him he had ever given the matter a serious thought. If he made the remark attributed to him he could not have attached any importance to it and others should do so.

Politics is a practical business and should be dealt with conditions as they exist. The conditions to-day are very different from those of three years ago, and they may be still different next year. The Republican party should not consult spiritual mediums regarding a candidate for President, nor attach importance to a casual remark of a deceased President, however revered. It should act in the living present.

FOR THE NOMINEE.

The more or less able Democratic papers of the country, aided by a few Republican journals of questionable party loyalty and unquestionably sensational methods, are very active just now in an attempt to show "a breaking of the solid ranks of Republicans." There are weird tales of friction, and fights and factions, there are picturesque stories of revolts and persistently repeated reports of tremendous popular uprisings some place or other about something or other, and throughout all the tale-telling there runs a note of pathetic anxiety for the future of the party in power. Of course, all this is most touching, and the Republican party will doubtless appreciate to their full value these evidences of tender solicitude and sympathy. And with its appreciation the party will mingle a full understanding that the only element of cohesiveness in the entire editorial campaign of trouble prophecy is the distinct lack of facts.

Some idea as to the amount of truth lying in the asseverations of general Republican dissatisfaction may be gleaned from a knowledge of the party conditions in this State, as shown at yesterday's love-feast. Indiana has received the major share of attention in this battle of myths, and the silliness of the tales of trouble here is known to all party men. Indiana never was more solidly Republican than it is to-day, and the Republican party of the State never was more firmly united in the bonds of unity of patriotic purpose than it will be when it enters the struggle of the next campaign. Few Republicans will be disturbed by the shoutings of the Democratic editors and their supporters. There is a distinct paucity of material for the manufacture of Democratic shouts, and it perhaps would be cruel to frown down too sternly the present clamorings. But the severe nervous strain under which the excitable editors and correspondents are laboring doubtless would be relieved to a great extent by the coming of this lesson: The Republicans of Indiana in the future, as in the past, will be the nominee.

The Prison Mirror, published at the Minnesota State Penitentiary, prints a sermon that should receive thoughtful attention. It is short, but eloquent:

Until a few days ago Gus A. Grishy was a responsible one, as he was under little supervision and in the course of a year handled goods valued at several hundred thousand dollars. When he was arrested and confessed to have stolen between \$100,000 and \$200,000 worth of goods during the last few months, Grishy deserves sympathy and pity as well as for the crime that he committed. He is almost as culpable as he is. The man that employs a clerk at \$150 per day and places him in a position of trust, permitting him to handle large quantities of

goods or money without frequently checking his work, is putting a premium on crime and doing all he can to seduce boy-robbers. Every man ought to think things are going wrong until he knows they are going right, and when he employs a clerk to fill a responsible position he ought to be willing to pay him a living wage. This is the only way to keep him from this young man's downfall.

Mr. Bryan isn't in the least flattered when he comes in contact with the crowned heads of Europe. Many a time he has seen four kings all together, and even the quiver of an eyelash—Boston Globe.

Well, twice he has held those four kings; but both times a man named McKinley held four aces.

An Illinois man is bringing suit for breach of promise against his former fiancée, who ran away with another man. Some people are insatiable—not satisfied with one stroke of good luck they try to follow it up with another.

"Wherever there was a bit of water," remarks a New York paper, "crowds of skaters enjoyed themselves yesterday." What a carnival there must have been on Wall street! Or doesn't that kind freeze?

Cable dispatches from France state that champagne will be scarce and high this year. When you are awoken off to-morrow, include "the sparkling wine of southern France" in your list.

Prophet Dowle announces that he will return to this wicked earth in one hundred years. Well, the country will have a chance to forget that he ever existed in that time.

The leaning tower of Bologna, built nearly eight hundred years ago, has been sold for \$2,000. Leaning towers are evidently falling rapidly.

What's in a name? One Muldoon McDonald was slain in East Philadelphia yesterday, and Muldoon McDonald was a colored prize fighter.

A jealous Illinois barber killed his wife and baby. Hereafter his shaves and haircuts will be free, and the State will attend to them.

It is estimated that Mme. Patti will clear \$400,000 from her tour. Now, everybody can see why it was called a "fare well tour."

"There's something rotten in the State of Denmark!" Sh-h!—not so loud—that's where Mr. Bryan is now traveling.

Isn't to-morrow the day when, according to Dr. Parkhurst, the lid of Sheol is to be removed in New York?

CONTRACT LET BY CITY FOR SWEEPING STREETS

Indianapolis Sweeping Company Agrees to Do Work for 13 9-10 Cents Per 10,000 Feet.

For the year 1934 Indianapolis will pay 13 9-10 cents per 10,000 square feet for sweeping the streets. This was the bid made by the Indianapolis Street Sweeping Company to the Board of Public Works and it was accepted by the board yesterday.

The contract was let to the Indianapolis Street Sweeping Company, which has been in the business for many years. The company was organized by J. H. Garrard, who is president of the company. The capital stock is \$50,000.

The Indianapolis Street Sweeping Company made two bids. It offered to keep all the streets in the city clean between March 1st and Dec. 1st for \$53,400. For the other part of the year it asked to sweep at the rate of 15 cents per 10,000 square feet. The cleaning of the streets not included in the bid, and to be completed in the year 1934 was to be done at the rate of \$1.10 a week for every 10,000 square feet. The new contractors begin their work Jan. 1.

The company that will do the sweeping for the city is the Indianapolis Street Sweeping Company. The company is composed of Fred W. Hill, president; J. H. Garrard, vice president; and J. H. Garrard, secretary. The company has been in the business for many years.

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TEACHERS BEGIN HOT CAMPAIGN

FOR HIGHER STANDARD OF WAGES

Claim Value to Public Is Underestimated and Compare Salaries to Clerks and Farm Hands

The principal topic at the morning session of the teachers was in reference to salaries—a subject in which every member of the association present displayed marked interest. The question was brought by Superintendent J. W. Carr, of the Anderson schools, in a discussion of a symposium, "A Permanent Teaching Profession." Superintendent Carr in the course of a speech referred to this topic introduced the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved: 1. That this association appoints a committee of seven, to be known as "The Committee on Salaries," whose duty it shall be to investigate the salaries paid to the public school teachers in this city and to make a printed report to this association in 1934.

2. That this association appropriate the sum of \$100, and that both the Northern and Southern Indiana Teachers' Association be asked to appropriate a like amount, a part of the whole of which is to be used by the above-named committee in preparing and publishing said report; provided, that no member of the committee shall receive any compensation for his services.

3. That this committee be instructed to request the National Educational Association to appoint a permanent committee on education and teachers' salaries, whose duty it shall be to collect and publish, from time to time, a report on the salaries of teachers in the foreign countries relating to this subject.

4. That we, the members of Indiana State Teachers' Association, pledge ourselves to use all honorable means to secure for the teachers a higher standard of wages, and to warrant them in remaining in the profession permanently.

5. Resolving, in cause to be worthy, and of vital importance, not only to teachers, but to the community, that the aid and co-operation of the Governor, the members of the Legislature, the State Board of Education, the Board of Public Instruction, the Christian ministry and the

people in general to assist in making it possible for teachers to obtain a permanent profession.

Mr. Carr reviewed the wages paid to Indiana teachers, comparing them to the wages received for other labor. "An ordinary farm hand," said he, "can earn \$20 a month, or \$240 a year, and have his board and lodging thrown in. An ordinary clerk can earn from \$10 to \$15 a week, and a good stenographer can earn from \$8 to \$20 a week, or from \$100 to \$150 a year. There are only about 7,000 railroad employees who receive more than \$1,000 a year. Mr. Carr suggested that this is a poor standard for those who do not receive \$200 a year, while most of the town and city charges pay from \$1,000 to \$2,000 a year. He pointed out the high wages paid to judges, lawyers, doctors, and other professions, and the low wages paid to teachers.

The successful lawyer may receive from \$10,000 to \$20,000 a year, while the successful city lawyer may receive from \$5,000 to \$10,000 a year. The successful doctor may receive from \$10,000 to \$20,000 a year, while the successful city doctor may receive from \$5,000 to \$10,000 a year. The successful judge may receive from \$10,000 to \$20,000 a year, while the successful city judge may receive from \$5,000 to \$10,000 a year. The successful politician may receive from \$10,000 to \$20,000 a year, while the successful city politician may receive from \$5,000 to \$10,000 a year. The successful businessman may receive from